

SCHAFER'S
FURS
DRESSES
The Pillars, Rehov Jaffa,
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Column One
By
David Cozartney

Restitution Must Be Prompt

MR. Sharett's Roman holiday falls at a time of disturbed Italian politics. His host, Signor de Gasperi, politically astute and personally upright, just now is at his wit's end to walk the middle of the Italian road. The reactionary South is still strong in on the side and the Communists North on the other; and his own followers—industrialists, partial Socialists, anti-land-reform "Wasp" and wind-blow theorists—out of step and argumentative.

HE must hold his tedious course for another year, if he can, until the constitutional elections fall due. But something like a rehearsal of the general elections is scheduled for next month when the voters of Rome and farther south will be required to put in new provincial and municipal administrations. The electoral system is to be adjusted as far as possible to make things difficult for the Communists. Experience has shown Signor de Gasperi, however, that the process of reducing the Communist hazard automatically adds to the reactionary hazard. The electoral groupings of apparent "moderates" with obvious right-wingers and even neo-Fascists has the effect of replacing left-wing extremism with right-wing extremism. That, of course, while reducing the number of Communists in the municipalities and Parliament, increases the number of Communists in the country.

FOR land reform is still pretty much in the same position as it was when Signor de Gasperi took office four years ago. Unemployment is still practically at the same level. Inefficient and useless industries still abound. The workers are still as recalcitrant as ever and have started brandishing the torch of Trieste before the reddened face of the Premier. It probably speaks well for de Gasperi that most of these problems are pretty much where they were four years ago. They might have been much worse.

SIGNOR de Gasperi is sorely beset by elements of his own Parliamentary following. The landowners of his own Christian Democrat Party are vigorous opponents of land reform, which is an essential key to social progress in Italy. Lots have been cast for the distribution of land among the thousands of landless peasants, but the great bulk of the original plan—its moldering paper scheme. The industrialists, on whom the Government also depends, are fighting Signor de Gasperi over the Schuman Plan, of which they say they will have none. The 60 anti-land-reformers in the Senate—known as the "Wasp"—are bent upon a policy of continual embarrassment to the Government. The Italian Chamber has two kinds of ballot, one secret and the other open. In the secret ballot, the "Wasp" vote consistently against de Gasperi, who then has to call for a confidence vote in the open. The "Wasp" vote so far, have come to heel when in the open; but the confidence votes they cause provide, of course, abundant opportunity for the open opponents of the Government to obstruct Parliamentary business.

WHAT next? The southern elections may give a hint. The party groupings are likely to represent a strengthening of those elements that give de Gasperi most trouble. One effect of this will be to add to the bewilderment throughout the country. Another may be to annoy the Americans who promised orders for Italian industry have fallen far below what was expected and have done very little to absorb the unemployed. A third may well be to give the Fascist their opportunity—on the Communists. In any case, Signor de Gasperi needs a good stout stick to lean on as he trudges that hallowed way, the middle of the road.

THE HAGUE, Wednesday.—The German delegation at the Jewish-German reparations talks, recognizing Jewish claims and "shows willingness" to meet them, Dr. Moshe Leavitt, head of the world Jewish delegation, told reporters here today.

He said that his delegation's request that \$500,000,000 in reparations be paid over a five year period was "urgent, because we do not want to wait until those Nazi victims we want to help are dead. We want to help them as quickly as possible."

Dr. Leavitt said the Germans had been surprised at the amount—they had expected a smaller sum. His delegation has also asked that US zone laws on "General claims" for indemnification should become the model for all three zones in western Germany. They are complete in the other zones, especially the British. In the British zone the only victims eligible for indemnification were those who had lived in Germany until Dec. 31, 1948. He said this meant that thousands who had been in concentration camps in Germany but who had managed to leave Germany before Dec. 31, 1948, would not be eligible.

"We request therefore that this date be put back to May 1, 1945, the end of the war," he said.

Claim Explained
The Conference claim for \$500m. was explained, was based on laws existing in some German States enabling individuals to claim for damages done them by the Nazis including deprivation of liberty, loss of economic opportunity, loss of identifiable property, payment of discriminatory taxes, etc. "Those who die, however, cannot make such claims," Mr. Leavitt said, "and the Conference intends to help the Nazi victims."

Ministry money already received from individual States, it was revealed, has gone to provide prefabricated housing units in Israel and hospitalization for the seriously and chronically ill. Asked why the Conference set a five-year time limit on payments, Mr. Leavitt said it was desirable that the relief should reach the surviving victims as soon as possible and while it can still do them some good.

It was reported that the attitude of the German delegates to the Conference claims was friendly and sympathetic. The Germans stated they set up a subcommittee to study the details of the \$500m. claim.

Israelis and Germans further discussed questions raised yesterday by the latter regarding the Israel figure on the number of immigrants and the cost per person. "We are clearing up many important points and making headway on an Israel spokesman said."

'SLEEPING PARTNERS'
LONDON, Wednesday (UP).—Syria and Lebanon in notes to the Foreign Office today announced they will lay claim to part of the compensation which Israel may obtain from Germany in the current restitution talks.

The notes claimed that such compensation should be made available for purposes which will benefit the Arab refugees. Similar notes, it is understood, have been sent to the U.S. and France.

Minister Announces Compulsory Inoculation Against Typhoid

Every resident of Israel between the ages of four and 60 is to be inoculated against typhoid fever in the face of the danger of epidemic this summer. The compulsory immunization of the whole population against the fever was decided by the Ministry of Health as a result of the successful mass inoculation carried out in the Army where the incidence of the disease was reduced to 22 percent of the figure for the rest of the population.

Announcing this in a radio address last night the Minister of Health, Dr. Y. Burg, called for increased emphasis on personal and public hygiene and for cooperative effort to improve the nation's health.

Israel's infant and tuberculosis mortality rate had dropped to among the lowest in the world, he reported. Dr. Burg noted the high typhoid rate of 100 cases monthly this winter and expressed concern lest the disease reach "epidemic proportions" this summer. While the civilian rate was two cases per 10,000 inhabitants, the Army's rate was two per 10,000 soldiers.

Dr. Burg reported the nation's progress in the field of preventive medicine since establishment of the state. He stated that the almost three-fold increase in the number of child-and-mother welfare sta-

Allies Announce Trieste Elections To Restive Italy

ROME, Wednesday (Reuter).—While police took vigorous action to quell rowdy student demonstrations in Rome and Naples today, the Allies announced that Trieste elections would be held in the Anglo-U.S. Zone on May 25.

The Free Territory will thus be sentimentally linked with Italy, where similar elections will be held on the same date in the southern and central regions. The Allied Military Government of the Anglo-U.S. zone also announced that Trieste election laws would be brought in line with the Italian system of "alliances" allowing parties to present joint lists. This will permit the non-Communist pro-Italian parties, considered certain to win, an overwhelming majority over Communist and pro-Yugoslav groupings.

Today's worst clash was in Naples, where baton-swinging police broke up a disorderly crowd of students who stoned them. Over 120 demonstrators were detained. The only serious clash in Rome occurred outside the offices of the Communist Party newspaper "Unita," where students tried to break windows. A three cornered scuffle began between police, students and "Unita" employees, some of whom hurled inkpots from upper windows.

Both Rome and Naples were again covered with chalked slogans such as "Viva Trieste, Death to Tito, Down with the English and Americans." Police detained several people.

Trieste itself remained unusually calm. The Italian City Council reaffirmed last night its decision not to cooperate with the Allied Military Government until satisfaction is received for insults suffered by the population.

French disturbances are feared when the trial opens tomorrow of seven Italians accused by the Military Government of the Yugoslav zone of spying for an unnamed foreign power.

German Socialists Support Reparations
BONN, Wednesday.—The West German Social Democratic Party said today that West Germany must aid German Jews to build up a new home in Israel.

In a statement the parliamentary faction of the party welcomed the negotiations between representatives of Israel and of world Jewish organizations and West Germany.

"The party expects the results of these negotiations to contribute to a reconciliation of the Jews with the German people," the statement said.

It stresses that Germany should pay to the limit of its economic capacity.

Asserting that reparations would ease the way to reconciliation, the statement agreed that Germany would never be able to make full reparation. It also called on the Government to fight anti-Semitism in every way possible.

Dr. H.G. Vandenberg, secretary of the Central Council of German Jews, was received last weekend by Prof. Heuss, Federal President. Heuss reaffirmed his moral support for German Jews and for Israel.

(Reuter, INA)

Earlier today the Israel diplomat received by President Luigi Einaudi and placed a wreath on the tomb of Italy's Unknown Soldier in Piazza Venezia. When Mr. Sharett left the huge marble monument in Piazza Venezia he crossed a demonstration of thousands of students in favor of the return of Trieste to Italy. While many cheered his return, others booed.

Acheson Describes 'Eminent Jurists'

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (AP).—Secretary of State Dean Acheson told a news conference today that the eminent jurists who supported the German war charges against the U.S. were either Communists or former Nazis drawn from Eastern Germany.

Mr. Acheson noted that the Communists have failed to agree to an investigation of the charges by the International Red Cross and to accept medical assistance from the World Health Organization, and said: "It seems perfectly clear that they are determined not to have a fair and impartial investigation. They say on the one hand that there is no epidemic, and on the other that we are engaging in this war."

Malik Turns Down Red Cross Probe

NEW YORK, Wednesday (AP).—The Soviet delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik, declared today that the International Red Cross was not competent to make an impartial survey into Communist charges that the U.S. has used germ warfare in Korea and China.

He spoke before the 12-nation Disarmament Commission where he is pressing a demand for an immediate ban on bacteriological warfare. Mr. Malik said he did not consider the International Red Cross an "objective organization." He repeated his charges that the U.S. used germ warfare in Korea, and called Mr. Dean Acheson "the organizer and inspirer of this warfare."

Saying Mr. Trygve Lie and Nationalist China rushed to the support of Mr. Acheson, the U.N. he added that Britain, France, Turkey and Greece had signed the international convention against bacteriological warfare, but were now attempting to defend the U.S.

J'lem-Rome Talks Breach Long Gap

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—The renewal, after 2,000 years, of relations between Rome and Jerusalem—this time on a different level—was cited by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett in his talk with Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi.

Explaining Israel's unique international position, Mr. Sharett said that she is absorbed in two main tasks: building up her economic and social life and taking her place among the nations in the shaping of the course of world history. The central factor in Israel foreign policy today, the Foreign Minister said, is the attainment of peace with neighboring countries.

Gasperi Gratified
The Italian Premier expressed his gratification at the steady development of Israel-Italian relations as a strikingly symbolized by Mr. Sharett's visit to Rome.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Luigi Einaudi, greeting him on his 78th birthday, and presenting him with a silver-bound Hebrew Bible, the gift of President Weizmann. Mr. Sharett thanked the "superb contribution" of Italian immigrants to Israel.

Mr. Sharett is to be present at the diplomatic reception this evening at the Israel Legation.

French Arrest Prime Minister of Tunisia

Martial Law Proclaimed

Acheson Firm On German Elections

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter).—Secretary of State Dean Acheson said today the main purpose of the three Power note to Moscow yesterday was to seek clarification of Russia's intentions about conditions which would permit all-German elections.

He told his weekly press conference that the Soviet note to the three Western powers dealt with the subject "in an unclear manner."

Mr. Acheson said the U.S. could not help but be reminded of the seven fruitless years of discussion on an Austrian treaty by the Soviet's proposal for four-power discussions on a German peace settlement.

"The Soviet note has led the U.S. to reaffirm in its reply its policies towards Germany and Europe," Mr. Acheson said. "The peace and prosperity of Europe demand that unity among its people shall supercede the play of national interests and national forces which have brought so much distress to the European continent."

"Germany must be allowed to play its part in building a strong European community capable of developing its traditions and of defending itself from aggression or subversion," he said. "The U.S. Government is convinced that such a community is entirely desirable in character and purpose."

Bonn Aids Elections

BONN, Wednesday (Reuter).—West German Bundestag today passed a law to aid the U.N. Commission in its task to investigate whether conditions in all parts of Germany permit free elections.

The law confers diplomatic privileges and immunities on the commission's members and its staff. No personal conditions are to be put on giving evidence to the Commission, nor can they be forced to reveal the contents of their testimony.

Czechs Spend More On Armaments

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter).—Czechoslovakia's bill for defense and state security during the coming financial year shows an increase of 6.5 per cent over last year's figure, according to the new budget, details of which were disclosed by Prague radio.

Finance Minister Jaroslav Kubisek told the lower house of the National Assembly in Prague yesterday. For the first time it follows the Soviet pattern—embracing the whole economy and including the defense and state security sectors.

The revised bill, in addition to taxes, the anticipated profits of the socialist sector, will be 24,000,000,000 crowns last year.

Moroccans Name 'Day of Mourning'

CASABLANCA, Wednesday (AP).—Moroccan Muslims today called on all Moroccans to observe March 29 as a "day of prayer and mourning." It was on March 29, 1911, that the treaty was signed giving France its protectorate in Morocco. The Moroccans are now seeking to force France to give them more autonomy in local affairs.

Pakistan Amity Pacts With Lebanon, Yemen

KARACHI, Wednesday (Reuter).—Pakistan will shortly sign treaties of friendship with the Lebanon and Yemen, Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Zafarullah Khan, told Parliament today.

Negotiations on trade agreements with Turkey and Persia were in advanced stages, he added.

Preparations for opening a diplomatic mission in Thailand had been completed and it was hoped to accredit an envoy soon.

Dr. Mahmud Hussain, Deputy Foreign Minister, told a questioner that Pakistan was negotiating bilateral aviation agreements with Turkey, Persia, Egypt and Syria. He said that temporary agreements had already been concluded with Persia, Ethiopia and Egypt pending regular agreements.

Continued support for the U.N. action over Tunisia. It was the opposition demands that Pakistan "should have no faith in the U.N. as it has failed in Kashmir."

The Premier added: "UNO might have done nothing for us, but so far as Pakistan is a member of the U.N. we will see that UNO acts and acts effectively."

British-Iraqi Talks on Sterling Balances

BAHGHAD, Wednesday (Reuter).—Iraq has accepted a British Treasury invitation to send a delegation to London to negotiate a new sterling balances agreement. Dr. Dhif Jafar, acting Finance Minister, and Dr. Abdul Illah Hashid, Governor General of the Iraq National Bank, are expected to represent Iraq.

The 1947 agreement covering Iraq's sterling balances of about \$8m. ends this summer. Negotiations will also cover the question of annual releases of hard currency by the Bank of England to Iraq.

Torch Commandos to Meet Prime Minister

CAPTOWN, Wednesday (Reuter).—Leaders of the "Torch Commando" ex-servicemen's organization, which has been fighting the Government's racial segregation policy, were today leaving Durban for Capetown in an effort to have a personal meeting with Prime Minister D.F. Malan.

Dr. Malan was reported to have refused to meet the "Torch Commando" leaders unless they withdrew their call for protest demonstrations throughout the country against his decision to seek to override the Supreme Court's invalidation of racial legislation. They hope to see the Prime Minister tomorrow.

U.S. Talks With FRANCO

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter).—The U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson said today negotiations with the Spanish government for the use of air and naval bases would begin as soon as the Franco government was ready.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Regular travel of the Moroccan and Algerian governments against the Moroccan and Algerian governments is to be resumed. The Moroccan and Algerian governments are to be resumed. The Moroccan and Algerian governments are to be resumed.

ICFTU PROTESTS

BRUSSELS, Wednesday (Reuter).—The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions today issued a strongly worded protest against the latest measures of the French authorities in Tunisia and promised the Tunisian trade unions full support from the free world trade union organization (i.e. the Western non-Communist organizations).

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TEL AVIV, JERUSALEM, HAIFA

Today's Past Day

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Haifa 19 22
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Jupiter 43 46
Saturn 44 47
Uranus 45 48
Neptune 46 49
Pluto 47 50
Sun 48 51
Moon 49 52
Stars 50 53
Galaxy 51 54
Universe 52 55
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Space 54 57
Life 55 58
Death 56 59
Love 57 60
War 58 61
Peace 59 62
Justice 60 63
Truth 61 64
Beauty 62 65
Wisdom 63 66
Knowledge 64 67
Power 65 68
Wealth 66 69
Poverty 67 70
Happiness 68 71
Sadness 69 72
Anger 70 73
Joy 71 74
Grief 72 75
Hope 73 76
Despair 74 77
Faith 75 78
Doubt 76 79
Belief 77 80
Disbelief 78 81
Trust 79 82
Distrust 80 83
Love 81 84
Hate 82 85
Kindness 83 86
Cruelty 84 87
Generosity 85 88
Stinginess 86 89
Humility 87 90
Pride 88 91
Modesty 89 92
Shame 90 93
Honor 91 94
Disrespect 92 95
Respect 93 96
Obedience 94 97
Disobedience 95 98
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Impatience 97 100
Tolerance 98 101
Intolerance 99 102
Forgiveness 100 103
Unforgiveness 101 104
Mercy 102 105
Cruelty 103 106
Compassion 104 107
Indifference 105 108
Sympathy 106 109
Antisathy 107 110
Empathy 108 111
Lack of empathy 109 112
Understanding 110 113
Misunderstanding 111 114
Clarity 112 115
Confusion 113 116
Order 114 117
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INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION OUTSTRIPS FOOD PRODUCTION WHAT RUSSIA IS SPENDING

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

ALTHOUGH post-war disarmament in the Soviet Union was a great deal more radical than was generally supposed in the West, a formidable proportion of the national resources continued to be devoted to the armed forces. Last year there was a marked increase in the 1952 budget of 21.3 per cent. The comparable figure in the 1951 budget was 23.8 per cent.

What do these figures mean? And how do they compare with the cost of rearmament in the West? The Soviet Minister of Finance, Mr. Zverev, in his budget speech the other day, made the usual comparisons intended to show that the Soviet Union is devoting an overwhelming proportion of its resources to peaceful construction, while the West is bent on aggression. America, he said, allocated 80 per cent of her budgetary expenditure to armaments, compared with 23.8 per cent in the Soviet Union. Nothing could be more absurd than this comparison, which, nevertheless, succeeds in deceiving far too many people. In the Soviet Union vast areas of activity, financed in America by private enterprise, are the property of the State and thus swell the total budget to colossal proportions.

Budgets Compared
 We may get a little nearer to the truth if we try to compare actual expenditure. The total defence expenditure provided for in the current Soviet budget, as announced by Mr. Zverev, is R.115,800m. This, at the official rate of exchange (by which the Soviet Government sets great store) is £10,100m. The total American defence expenditure is £14,800m.

The value of this comparison is, of course, open to doubt. A dollar is a dollar everywhere, but a rouble is a variable quantity. We know how much butter 11 roubles will buy for a working-man in Minsk, and it is nothing like as much as £1 will buy in London. But we do not know how many bullets the Soviet War Minister gets for his 11 roubles. It may be more or fewer than the British War Minister may buy for his £1.

Moreover the Soviet defence budget covers nothing but direct outlay on the maintenance of the armed forces. All installations of every kind, from the construction of strategic railways to the building of tank factories, are excluded from the defence budget; they figure in the State budget under various civilian heads.

Thus, the building of textile factories to make uniforms comes under the Ministry of Light Industry. More generally still, the post-secondary training of Soviet youth, as well as a great deal of scientific research, comes under the general head, "The Development of Soviet Culture."

This means that while some capitalist development by private enterprise in the West is actually a charge on defence, although it does not appear in the defence budget, the building of textile factories to make uniforms comes under the Ministry of Light Industry. More generally still, the post-secondary training of Soviet youth, as well as a great deal of scientific research, comes under the general head, "The Development of Soviet Culture."

HERUT
 count among his followers people who themselves experienced the Nazi regime. To employ this same hysterical tone and monstrous phraseology in an attempt to evoke the memory of those who were murdered by the Nazis is a cruel piece of hypocrisy that will be deeply resented.

If any comfort is to be drawn from Tuesday's performance in Tel Aviv, it is that, forethought and organization on the part of the Government succeeded in preventing the disturbances so liable to occur when thousands of people crowd into a city square to listen to open incitement to unrest and sabotage. The police, with the army ready in the background, proved wholly capable of keeping order unobtrusively and effectively; there was certainly no need for mobilizing a strong-arm Mafat guard. Nothing could be more undesirable than to have these volunteers embroiled in fights with Herut supporters, and enable these to say that the government had set its private army on them. No one not in uniform and recognizable as a servant of the state, the whole state, should be sent out on normal police duties.

It is a sign of Israeli political maturity that Mr. Begin has so few regular supporters, and must go so far afield for those with which to whip up popular emotion.

The decision to force German to pay reparations was approved by the Knesset, and it is of interest that the enforcement of these payments is vigorously supported by people who spent years in German concentration camps, and who are united in hoping only that emotional dislike of contact with Germans should not help them to keep the loot taken from the millions whom they destroyed.

As on other occasions, Mr. Begin drew most of his support on Tuesday from those who were underprivileged in education as much as in other fields. It is only one more reason for hoping that more will be done to offer both professional and general education, as well as some form of training in citizenship, to the youth from countries where street demonstrations are the only form of political activity known to the masses.

in the Service estimates, in the Soviet budget there are very considerable concealed items included in the State budget, and these, if revealed, would bring Mr. Zverev's 23.8 per cent for defence to a very much higher figure.

Before we leave the Soviet budget as such there is one other point to bear in mind. Admitted military expenditure was high in the U.S.S.R. even in 1948, and since then it has been steadily rising. In 1948—still using the official rate of exchange—the figure was £3,900m.; in 1949 it was £7,000m.; in 1950, £7,000m.; in 1951, £8,600m. The American figures during these four years were £3,900m.; £4,250m.; £4,400m.; £7,100m. The last figure represents the belated American response to a long-standing challenge.

Soviet Survey
 During the post-war Five-Year Plan, industrial production is said to have increased 73 per cent (the 1940 figure); but the production of consumer goods in the same period increased by less than 20 per cent. In other words, even if we accept the official figures, the relative rate of increase of heavy industry and consumer goods indicates a tremendous emphasis in favour of capital expansion—a capital expansion, moreover, that has so far yielded only a very small dividend for the consumer. What is this vasty expanded industry engaged in manufacturing?

The United Nations Economic Survey of Europe for 1951 comes to the conclusion that from 1946-50 the volume of resources devoted to defence in the Soviet Union, in terms of 1940 prices, slightly exceeded the 1940 peak of heavy rearmament and in 1951 surpassed it. The official Soviet answer is very different. According to the Kremlin, Soviet industry is primarily engaged in making tractors to improve agriculture; machines to make boots and shoes; equipment for great projects to enrich the people.

But this is not a very complete answer. There are 205m. people now in the U.S.S.R. In 1950, 240m. pairs of shoes were manufactured. Ever since 1923 the average number of shoes annually has been about one pair per person. Textiles and household goods show a similarly low level. Projects to "put many refrigerators" carefully miss the main point on issue. T.R. and Dov Joseph know as well as I do that most refrigerators were not bought out of Israel's foreign currency holdings, but were brought in by immigrants from the West, or came as bona fide gifts from outside.

Dr. Joseph's attempt, echoed by T.R. to place blame for the influx of refrigerators, the economic difficulties and inflation on the long suffering public, and on everything and

Readers' Letters
GOVERNMENT TO BLAME
 Sir, — T.R.'s attempt in your correspondence column to justify Dov Joseph's attitude on "too many refrigerators" carefully misses the main point on issue. T.R. and Dov Joseph know as well as I do that most refrigerators were not bought out of Israel's foreign currency holdings, but were brought in by immigrants from the West, or came as bona fide gifts from outside.

KEEPING POSTED
 IF you want to dispel the spectre of austerity and shortages all you have to do is walk down the Carmel market in Tel Aviv on a Friday morning. Keep your eyes open, and if you have enough money to spend you can easily fancy yourself in Paris or Rome—or London, they have rationing there. We were peering so hard into the recesses of the stalls to catch a glimpse of the fabulous things that have been seen there that we almost fell over a large cart standing in the middle of the road piled high with red Italian apples, neatly stacked bars of chocolate, cans of meat, bananas and other fancy items. The display was fantastic, and so were the prices, and in fact the wares could be of interest only to another black-marketeer, nobody could come by that much money honestly. Eight hundred pruta for a bar of chocolate, IL.4500 for a kilo of apples, IL.600 for a tin of ham, with the fat vendor showing a very proper contempt for customers who tried to haggle. Quite a crowd had collected when we saw two policemen approach. We waited a moment, rather hoping for trouble. But the policeman, who was accompanied by a Municipal Inspector, only stood and stared and rubbed their eyes as the goods rapidly melted away into the crowd. In a little while the cart was empty, the girl's pockets were full, and he moved off. We personally quite like fish fillet, but we don't like to be made to feel a fool, and that is precisely the effect this island of free enterprise has on us from countries where street demonstrations are the only form of political activity known to the masses.

THE Knesset seemed strangely quiet on Tuesday afternoon. It was not so much that it was actually empty while the Nationality law was being debated, but that there were no freeloading about, and nobody got excited. We were checked up on what had happened, we discovered that the remaining four members of Herut (three others are abroad and one has been suspended) had gone to swell the mass meeting outside the Mograbi in Tel Aviv, and that the Mafat members were tending to stay away because they did not know what to say about the arrest of Mordecai Orin in Prague if anybody challenged them.

EVEN if we do not feel as enthusiastic about Czechoslovakia as in the days of Masaryk, we were a little surprised to walk up Haasolei Street towards the offices of this paper and to observe that the magnificent new neon sign, about five metres high, that adorns the building, suddenly reads

After the sceptics had decided that this was an amendment of the word "Jerusalem" must be either sabotage or humour because it was too neat for mere chance, it remained only to be decided whether this was a pro-Communist or anti-Communist move.

FOR those who dislike health insurance schemes on principle, we recommend a visit to America with a toothache. It seems that a woman recently had two front teeth and an upper side tooth extracted there, and a small bridge put in. Together with four fillings in other teeth this cost her \$200, which is anything from IL.40 to IL.800, depending on the way you reckon it, but any case a lot of money. In fact it looks as though an American with a toothache is going to have a headache as well.

THE ROYAL SWEDISH CONSULATE
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MOBILE ISRAEL EXHIBITION FOR U.S.



The first consignment of Israel products to be displayed in a special mobile exhibition in the U.S. leaves by EL AL for New York. Another shipment for the exhibition, which is being arranged by the Bond Drive, is scheduled to leave today.

Photo by Ilan

Work Heals at Kfar Shaul

By GERDA L. COHEN

ONLY ten minutes by bus from Jerusalem—but it's half a world away. Kfar Shaul is not a mental home, the doctors insist, but real "Kfar avoda" or work-village—inhabited by mental patients. Work heals: of the 75 "workers" nurses escort a line of men straggling and listless, onto a sunny terrace where they begin to carry soil in baskets to cover the rocks. One man climbs onto a parapet and sits silently; another reads to himself, gibberish. The others fill baskets and trot back and forth, taking no notice of each other. Very slowly they create a little garden.

Patience and Labour
 "Patience is everything," said a nurse, gently showing one youngster how to empty his basket. "Hey, professor!" shouted the nurse to one lively old gentleman who was teasing the labourers. "Taking a rest-ure?" Protesting volubly in Yiddish, the "Professor" began raking earth. "I don't believe it!" mocked the American social worker, explaining aside, "they have to get rid of the idea that we want to exploit them. Five hours daily they're supposed to work—though we don't force them, of course."

In a room, partially white-washed, a young English girl teaches a group to make envelopes and note-books, to model in plasticine. "The premises aren't quite ready," she moved here in August, and it's still primitive. She picked out a skilful apprentice. "Seems normal? Most of them do; he's from Shanghai, speaks four languages, and gets delusions of being followed. There's an ex-bank-manager from Paris, and that boy arguing with himself knows all about politics—otherwise he's retarded. That one can hum any opera you like, and sometimes breaks windows. Many of our patients broke down after being in concentration camps, or our own War of Independence. We're all sorts; some respond to insulin treatment, some even help in the office, and some are congenitally abnormal, like that old fellow who's been fifteen years in mental homes."

PIPES AND TRAFFIC
 To the Editor of THE POST
 Sir, — I am not an engineer by profession, but I have often noticed, in other countries that when cables or pipes had to be laid underneath or alongside roads with a fair amount of traffic, only comparatively short stretches were dug up at one time. The pipes were put in and the soil filled in before the next length was dug up so as to interfere as little as possible with traffic.

On Mt. Carmel a very different method is used on the Stella Maria Rd. Although the narrow thoroughfare is used by a large number of civilian and military vehicles, a wide trench stretching over hundreds of yards has been opened and only a few lengths of concrete pipes have been laid. For the past two weeks no workman has been seen about. Is this just the usual lack of know-how?

E. WACHS
 Haifa, March 17
SIMPLE PRECAUTION—After the recent series of accidents by runaway cars, the traffic police and Automobile Association could do much to avoid the loss of life, limb and property if they compelled drivers to park their cars with the front wheels towards the kerb. Haifa.

We were slaves before the holidays

NOW WE ARE FREE

AMA

CLEANS THE HOUSE — PASSOVER

IT'S A SHEMEN PRODUCT!

Sharett's Discreet Success in London

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, POST Correspondent

LONDON.—NOW that Mr. Sharett's visit has been concluded its results are being felt with a cold and practised eye by the British Press. They add up to an impressive financial success and some discreet but important political work, much of it behind the scenes. The presence of the Israel Foreign Minister for an extended stay offered opportunities to other negotiators—for instance, it is easier for Mr. David Horowitz to ask for an interview with Mr. Butler if it is also in Mr. Sharett's name. In the same way, it is more difficult for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to return a politely regretful "No" to an Israel request for, shall we say, British commercial credits, if his interlocutors are not one but two, and one of them is Israel's Foreign Minister.

Which is not to say that Mr. Butler will be able or willing to help, especially when the amounts in question are as large as Israel's annual import bill from Britain—a matter of £30m., including some £12m. for crude oil imports alone. But it is pretty certain that his willingness or ability can be helped along, as it was more than once in the case of Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Gaitskell, if the right political framework is provided.

Visit to Churchill
 The framework in this instance included a private conversation with Mr. Churchill, who is understood to have taken the initiative in arranging for Mr. Sharett to call on him. It was a courtesy visit, and no great secret is betrayed in saying that Mr. Churchill's chief desire was to display his cordial feelings towards his guests. Political matters were reserved for the more detailed conversations with Mr. Eden and his deputy, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. There again it would be wrong to give the impression that something in the nature of a conference took place.

What Mr. Eden and Mr. Lloyd were interested in was to discover how far the Israel Foreign Minister agreed with their own appreciation of the Middle Eastern scene. Again one reveals no mystery in saying that both sides agreed that it would be inadvisable for Israel to press, or be pressed, for membership in the projected security pact. As to some kind of guarantee for Israel's frontiers and general

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Defence Service Ordinance, 1949
 Order for men to Report for Registration, Medical Examination and Regular Service.

By virtue of the power vested in me in accordance with para. 4 (A), 5 (A) and 6 (A) of the Defence Service Law, 1949, I hereby order as follows:

Interpretation.
 1. "Eligible for Service" means, in this Order or a sub-paragraph, a person who is permanently resident in the country, born between March 17, 1934 and September 9, 1934, inclusive.

Reporting for Registration and Determining Health Category.
 2. (A) Every person eligible for service is ordered to report for registration and examination. Medical and others, in order to determine his health category for Defence Service, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon on the dates mentioned in Table A, and on the date mentioned in Table B, facing the first letter of his surname.
 (B) Persons eligible for service, who have already reported for Medical Examination, and whose health category has been determined according to the Order for Defence Service (Order for Report for Medical Examination) No. 3, 1952 (hereinafter called Order for Defence Service) are considered to have reported for Medical Examination, in accordance with this Order.

3. Every person eligible for service who reported as mentioned in para. 2 (A) or according to the Order for Defence Service, and was found fit for Defence Service, is hereby ordered to report for Regular Service at the place and time appointed in para. 2 (B).

4. The order will be called "Order for Defence Service. Call up for Regular Service, in accordance with the Order for Defence Service (No. 5), 1952."

TABLE A.
 Recruiting Office, Davoudi Bldg., near Baitzayeh Bank.
 Recruiting Office, 7 Bab Ben-Zion, Tel Aviv.
 Recruiting Office, Bab Ben-Zion, Tel Aviv.
 Recruiting Office, Kapsel Hotel, near General Lohav.
 Exchange.
 Recruiting Office, 32 Bab Ben-Zion.
 Recruiting Office, Bab Ben-Zion, opp. Sela Bank.
 Recruiting Office, Bab Ben-Zion, opp. Sela Bank.
 Recruiting Office, Bab Ben-Zion, opp. Sela Bank.
 Recruiting Office, 32 Bab Ben-Zion, opp. Sela Bank.
 Building.
 Recruiting Office, Main Road.

TABLE B.
 Thursday, March 27, 1952.
 Thursday, March 27, 1952.
 Sunday & Monday, March 30 & 31, 1952.
 Sunday, April 1, 1952.
 Sunday, April 1, 1952.
 Monday & Tuesday, April 7 & 8, 1952.
 Sunday, April 20, 1952.
 Monday & Tuesday, April 21 & 22, 1952.
 Sunday, April 27, 1952.
 Monday & Tuesday, April 28 & 29, 1952.
 Sunday & Monday, May 4 & 5, 1952.

Every man, as stated above, failing to comply with this Order will be liable, in accordance with para. 16 (A), of the Defence Service Ordinance, 1949, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine of up to IL.500 or both.

Every person reporting for registration should bring along to the Recruiting Office two photographs (size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2) and Identity Card (for Registration Vouches).

March 23, 1952.

Sd. ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN, Recruiting Officer.

Note: 1) Sd. Hachinukh 25, of September 15, 1949, p. 277.
 2) Kovetz Hachinukh 251, of March 6, 1952, p. 276.